On Apoplexy
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On Apoplexy

We have taken a view of that disease which is induced by preternatural excitability in the nerves, muscles, blood vessels ~~&c.~~ brain inviting and inducing morbid action in the form of Epilepsy. I have said this disease is the effect of ~~a powerful impression upon~~ the brain, resisting an impression made upon it, and producing by that resistance general convulsions. Let us now suppose the excitability of the system to be nearly expended, and the brain ~~the brain~~ to be in so debilitated a state, or to be so ~~much so~~ much oppressed by blood, or water, or so completely disorganized, ~~by~~ as to be unable to react either in the form of or convulsions, and ~~then~~ you will ~~then~~ have an idea of the nature and proximate cause of common Apoplexy. It is nothing

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but a higher grade of Epilepsy, or in other words it is Epilepsy in a suffocated state. It may be compared ~~It is strictly analogous~~ to a pneumonia or congesta ~~compared~~ in which there is little or no sympathy between the lungs and blood vessels, while Epilepsy may be compared to a pneumonia ~~Data~~ Synoche in which a convulsive sympathy by means of diseased action takes place between the lungs & the whole sanguiferous system. In short Epilepsy may be considered as a pneumonia Synoche in the lungs ~~Urea~~ and Apoplexy a pneumonia congesta ~~Bothes~~ in the brain. The most common form of Apoplexy is known by a suspension of all the senses both external & internal, and of the voluntary motions, while the ~~Ar~~ ~~tion of the~~ heart ~~and~~ Arteries and lungs retain their involuntary actions. ~~It is sometimes~~ attended ~~with foaming and a foaming of the mouth,~~

The pulse is dynochrus, bynocha, or it is depressed, weak, intermitting, and descending in frequency of pulsations to 9, and in one case that is upon record to 7 strokes in a minute. I have said this is the most common form of apoplexy, but it is diversified in the following ways.

~~I shall say [illegible] there are cases of~~

1st By ~~it in which there is~~ an Absence of pulse, of Respiration, and of most of the signs of life, ~~and there are cases in which~~

2 By the presence or Absence of snoring, and foaming at the mouth

3 By being alternated with Epilepsy. Of this I saw ~~one~~ a fatal instance in a lady in this City in the year 1810.

The Epileptic convulsions are generally more on one side than the other.

the pulse is Synochus, Synocha, or it is de=
=pressed, weak, intermitting, and descending
in point of frequency ~~to~~ in its pulsations to
40, to 9, and even to 7 in a minute. I
have said this is the most common form
of Apoplexy, but it is diversified in the fol=
=lowing ways.

1 By the Absence of pulse, respiration, and
many of the signs of life.

2 By the Absence or presence of snoring &
foaming at the mouth.

3 By being alternated with ~~apoplexy~~ Epilepsy.
Of this I saw a fatal instance in a Lady
in this city in the month of Novr: 1810. also in
the month of Mrs Clark

4 By the patients being able to swallow. In this
case the muscles of deglutition continue to be
subject to the influence of the Will.

v apoplectic, or epileptic dreams.

A paroxysm of apoplexy generally continues from a few minutes, to eight or ten days, — where a complete recovery does not take place, it ends in palsy, madness or fatuity, or simply in a loss of memory. =

5 By the Continuance of the peristaltic motion of the bowels. – hence we sometimes observe involuntary stools in the apoplexy.

6 By the ~~partial or~~ total or partial suspension of the faculties of the mind. There are cases in which there is ~~no total or total~~ not the least consciousness of the lapse of time. Van Swieten mentions an instance of this kind in which a gen=-tleman at his table called for a glass of wine. – Before it could be handed to him, he fell in a fit of apoplexy. ~~[illegible]~~ After lying for some days in this fit, he recovered ~~on first det~~ the use of his mind, & instantly cried out "Why don't you hand me my wine." But there are cases in which a ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ there is a recollection of confused thoughts resembling dreams. I have sus=-pected the supposed Revelations of Baron Swedenborg to be nothing but pious V

Women are less subject to it than men, probably from plethora being obviated in them by the menstrual discharge, as well as their being less exposed to its remote, and exciting causes.

It is hereditary in some families. This depends upon a ~~hereditary~~ laxeness in the organization of the head and neck. A large head & short neck, with corpulency, always predispose to it. Dr Boerhaave supposed in these cases there was sometimes an absence of one of the vertebra of the neck.

It occurs occasionally in persons of long ~~It has been commonly said old people~~ necks and slender make. Old people are more subject to it than persons in middle life, but not ~~so~~ so much so as young children. This I hope was proved to your satisfaction in a former lecture.

It is commonly said the 3rd fit of this disease is generally fatal. I have

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not found it so. It sometimes affects a dozen times before it kills, particularly Drunkards. Dr Cotter says he has seen ~~patients~~ them survive the 30th fit. We sometimes observe the first fit to end fatally. ~~in both~~

It occurs most frequently during the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. This I said formerly was taken notice of by ~~by~~ Doctor Darwin.

Dr Cullen has divided Apoplexies into Sanguine and Serous. This division is altogether hypothetical, and the practice founded on it has done harm. Upon an examination of all the Dissections I have been able to lay my hands on, I find no difference in the Symptoms whether the disease be produced by congestion, or effusion of blood or Water, and happily the same

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The remote and exciting Causes of this disease act directly upon the brain, or indirectly, ~~and~~ ~~sympathetically~~ upon ~~the~~ it through the medium of other parts of the body by sympathy and by metastasis. —
The Direct Causes are ~~corporeal & mental~~

~~They are~~
1 Contusions, and Concussions upon the head. Montaigne tells us he lost a brother in six hours after receiving a stroke upon his head with a tennis ball.
2 Insolation commonly called a stroke of the sun. I remarked formerly that ~~the~~ disease from this Cause is unknown in Africa, and in all Countries that are uniformly warm. 3 The protracted application of heat to the head.
4 Tight ~~ligatures~~ ligatures around the neck, commonly called Cravats or neck cloths.
5 Lightning, and an excessive ~~the~~ Shock of

V have been mentioned act by suddenly destroying the excitement of the brain & hence dissections of ~~persons~~ the brains of persons who have been killed by any of those causes, seldom exhibit any marks of congestion or effusion of ~~wat~~ blood or water. ~~Indeed the~~

~~to effusion from drainage and idiosyncrasy~~
~~and to idiosyncrasy~~

electricity.

6 The fumes of lead and mercury & certain poisonous odors

7 Intoxication. A fatal apoplexy has sometimes been induced by a fit of drunkenness.

8 The intemperate use of tobacco in smoking. Dr Sipot mentions a story of two brothers who smoked for a wager. The one died apoplectic with the 17th the other with the 18th pipe in his mouth. The four last causes which

9 Long protracted head ache also chronic Epilepsy. ~~to certain odors~~

10 long protracted study. The inventor of the steam boat a Mr Rumsey of Maryland died of apoplexy brought on by his great attention to the subject of his discovery.

~~11 certain natural odors offensive from natural~~

~~12 strongly excited passions particularly joy and anger. A father has sometimes died while embracing a son after his long long absence from home. A citizen~~

5 Great solicitude
has sometimes produced the same fatal
disease. Baglivi tells us that the Apoplexy
was apparently epidemic in ~~the~~ Rome in
the year 1694. He ascribes it to the great
solicitude which was felt at that time by
the citizens of Rome from the then dis-
-tracted state of Europe. —

II The ~~Ind~~ Causes which act indirectly, upon
~~by sympathy~~, and by ~~in Instances of diseases~~
the brain in inducing Apoplexy are
1 Habitual Intemperance in eating & drinking.
2 Heavy meals whether dinners or suppers.
A foreign minister who resided some time
~~two years~~
at the Court of Berlin informed me that
six persons died ~~at~~ in that city within
two years at a convivial board. I have
known two deaths in this city, from
~~One~~
~~Apoplexy One of which was cut~~

V Sweet meats and milk, and Dr Warren
of Boston mentions it being induced by
eating pancakes, and a great joye.

the same cause. The apoplexies which occur in the night are often induced by large and ~~heavy and late~~ after eating a hearty dinner indigestible suppers. They have been less frequent in our City since the disuse of that unnecessary and ill timed meal. I call it so, because it often succeeds a plentiful Dinner, & is taken just before bedtime.

3 Indigestible food ~~taken~~ though taken in a small quantity. I have known apoplexy induced by a little toasted cheese, ~~and~~ by eating a few hard roasted ~~Chestnuts~~ clams — by a supper of V

4 an emetic which operated to an excess.

5 Extremely warm and Cold weather. Old people often die of apoplexy from this cause.

6 Damp and Cold weather. I have several times seen apoplexies more frequent than usual when the body has been long exposed to a cold & Damp Atmosphere.

It is most apt to induce it when the feet are much affected with the cold. I will remember when a young ~~man~~ practitioner two deaths occurring within a few weeks from ~~at~~ this cause at our City Coffee house. ~~One of them was any patient~~ I was called to one of them, and should probably have saved his life had not his family physician come in and assisted my hand in taking so much blood from him as his disease required.

A sudden change in the weight of the air I mentioned formerly several cases of Apoplexy being induced by this cause in France.

Long stooping. & costiveness and hard straining in discharging the fæces. I have ~~known~~ heard of three instances of Apoplexy from the latter ~~this~~ cause.

10 Pastrycition.

~~11 The stoppage of any usual hemorrhage whether from the nose, hemorrhoidal vessels, or Uterus.~~

11. Loud and vehement speaking. I have ~~read two~~ read two accounts of Clergymen falling dead in the pulpit while they were delivering animating passages in their sermons. Two players likewise are upon record who ~~died~~ fell dead with this disease upon the stage while they were engaged in acting. One of them a Mr Coleman ~~fell~~ expired while uttering the following words. "Is there not another, & a better world."?

12 ~~Apostic blow~~ certain gases. Apoplexies as well as Epilepsies are sometimes produced in crowded Apartments from ~~this causes~~ azotic air. Hydrogen & Carbonic acid gas produce the same effects. They all

V in the brain when they destroy life.

V the deaths which occur from apoplexy in the Night are often derived from this cause. Sleeping in a Chair with the ~~head~~ neck bent ~~and~~ is calculated ~~to~~ produce a predisposition to this disease, as well as to excite it.

11 But fevers ~~frequently~~ which originally ~~to~~ were of a common character frequently terminate in apoplexy from a translation of all the morbid excitement of the blood vessels to the brain.

+ 17 excessive fat which act like the last cause by ~~th~~ ~~lessening the~~ exposing the small blood vessels to pressure, and thus determining more blood to the brain.

act in part thro ~~the~~ the medium of the lungs, and in part directly upon the brain. They seldom have any marks of disease

13. ~~Opium taken~~ ~~immoderate~~ an inordinate dose of Opium whether taken by the mouth, or received into the bowels by way of Clyster.

14 ~~Sleep~~ Sleeping upon the back. It is supposed the

15 Fevers of all kinds, more especially such as are of a malignant ~~fa~~ nature. We have several records of Apoplexies being very frequent from this Cause in the histories of Epidemics particularly in Paris in the years 1747 and 1749, during the prevalence of ~~an~~ a malignant fever. Similar instances are mentioned by Morgagni.

16 ~~Inflammation~~ Cataplasm or contagion of the Viscera by throwing blood to the head

17 Under the head of the indirect Causes of Apoplexy, we may include strongly excited passions & emotions of mind particularly joy and anger, for these have their seat in the head & not in the heart. ~~A father has sometimes~~ A father has sometimes

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expired with this disease while embracing a son just returned from a long absence from home. A citizen of Philad^a fell dead during the revolutionary war in ascending his stairs to procure the amount of a tax for the support of what he supposed to be rebellion against the Government of Great Britain. An Epicure of this city sat down in apparent good health to dinner. The dish before him was not cooked to please ~~him~~. In a paroxysm of anger he thrust it from ~~it~~ him and instantly fell dead in his chair with the apoplexy. A German Cobler of this city died of this disease from his inability to over=take, and punish some mischievous

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Dr Cullen has divided apoplexies into Sanguine and Serous. This division is altogether hypothetical, and the practice founded on it has done harm. From a careful examination of all the disputa=ons I have been able to lay my hands on, I find no difference in the symptoms whether the disease be produced by congestion, or effusion, of blood, or water ~~and hypo=thesis the same~~ It gives me pleasure to find Dr Portal of the same opinion & that opinion founded on many dissections. Happily the same =

boys who had filled his little stall with the smoke of tobacco by means of what is call *smoking*, and who added to the anger they had thus excited, by turning about and laughing at him.

The causes of apoplexy which arise from the metastasis ~~of~~ or translation of disease from other parts of the body to the brain are

III 1, The neglect of ~~accustomed~~ usual or customary bleeding. 2 The suppression of ~~habitual~~ natural or artificial evacuations as of bleeding piles, or of epistaxis, and of old sores.
3 The absence of periodical Gout. The fa=
=ther of the present Dr Gregory of Edin^r died
of apoplexy from this cause.
4 The sudden ~~healing of old sores and~~ suppression of a salivation.
5 A fit of the Colic. Catharine the 2^d
of Russia died ~~from~~ of apoplexy from the
translation of the Colic to her brain.
6 Dropsies in the breast, Abdomen & limbs. V

V ~~The~~ Both depend ~~&~~ 1st upon an undue force in the Arteries propelling the blood to the brain. 2 Upon ~~[illegible]~~ a stagnation of ~~Veins~~ blood in the veins, and the retar=-dation of its reflux to the heart. This retardation is often occasioned by a morbid state of the lungs. The serous apoplexy is occasioned by relaxation of the exhaling vessels. —

\# Gangrene, Ulcers, Absces, Change of Color, increase and diminution of the size of the brain —

mode of treatment is alike proper in each of them. The blood in the brain is either in the form of Congestion, or it is effu=sed in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel. In the former case it is called Intravasation, in the latter extrava=sation. The latter is supposed to be always fatal. It is remarkable that while punctures of the brain, and even cutting away part of it give no pain, pressure from blood or water, not only give pain, but induce all the forms of apoplexy that have been described.

Dissections of patients who have died of apoplexy exhibit the following appearances. Inflammation, ~~or hydrocephalus, or hydrocephalus and dropsy~~. Serous Vessels injected with blood, Congestions of blood, from intravasation & extravasation. ‡

V and sometimes polypi in the vena cava ascendens. ~~Most~~ Many of these morbid appearances are the effects, and not the causes of apoplexy. In the person in whom apoplexy was induced by eating a meat pye ~~the~~ Dr Warren says the stomach was inflamed.

V by shocks of electricity, ~~the fumes of metals~~, the fumes of certain metals, by poisons, by certain odors, or gases, by emotions of the mind, or any other causes that act suddenly,

+ Perhaps this was the effect of the inspiration of the animal only upon the brain, ultimately distending and relaxing it by an increase or diminution of blood.

Water in the Ventricles of the brain, and sometimes air] in the theca vertebrarum & the pineal gland.

In those cases in which death has been induced suddenly by lightning, ~~only~~ ~~certain Odors, any of the vapors, or by poisonous of the winds and by some certain emotions~~ the structure of the brain is unimpaired. The extinction of life in these cases is occasioned by the sudden destruction of the excitement of the brain ~~from~~ by the immense force of the stimuli that have been mentioned. [A German writer Dr. Schlitting has supposed death in these cases to be induced by a sudden contraction, or spasm of the brain. I formerly mentioned a fact in support of the brain being capable of this form of disease & that was the ~~sensa~~ sensation imparted by the brain of a living animal upon ~~on~~ the finger when thrust into it.‡ ~~The~~ But the

Arteries, the lungs, the bowels, the stomach, the bladder and the womb all possess this contractile power, and death is sometimes induced by a violent or durable spasm or contraction of all of them. It is possible the brain may possess a similar contractile power, and that death may be induced by the sudden and great excess of its contraction.

The Treatment of this disease naturally divides itself into three parts.

I That which is proper in its forming state.

II That which is proper during its paroxysms and

III That which is proper during its intervals in order to prevent its recurrence.

I The symptoms of an approaching apo-
-plexy are great elevated excitement. The
fit of apoplexy which terminated the
splendid literary Cases of Dr Darwin
was preceded with unusual health and
spirits the night before his death. ~~The~~ Other
~~symptoms~~ premonitory symptoms of this
disease are drowsiness, giddiness, headach,
numbness, or a sense of weakness in one
or both limbs, more especially after lying long
on one side - the right ~~right~~ arm, un-
-usual dreams, snoring, occasional bleeding
at the nose, flatulency - the absence of he-
-bitual piles, or gout - ~~colics~~ pains in
the bowels, cold feet, a fuller inspiration
than usual in breathing, an inflation
of the face and neck - Dull or false vision

or a sense of darkness suddenly coming over the eyes, dull hearing, and tinnitus aurium, a dryness of the nostrils, and a faltering of the tongue, with weakness or loss of memory, and sometimes a diminution of the strength of the Understanding. I have ~~witnessed~~ met with most of the symptoms I have enumerated in my patients. They should always excite alarm in a physician. The Remedies to prevent the formation of a complete paroxysm of the disease should be

1 Bleeding. ~~In this way~~ By means of this remedy it was often prevented in Dr Darwin. He ~~often~~ sometimes bled himself in his Carriage when he felt any of its premonitory signs. I have good reason to believe I have prevented it in

I am aware that there are cases upon record in which bleeding to prevent apoplexy, has been soon afterwards followed by an attack of the disease, or of palsy. In these cases one of two things has probably taken place; either too small a quantity of blood has been drawn, or too large a quantity has been drawn, ~~too or due~~ a want of due attention ~~has not been paid~~ to the state of the pulse in both instances. In a full and active pulse, the quantity taken was probably too small, - in a depressed and locked pulse the quantity was probably so large as to restore the blood vessels too suddenly to an active state. Copious bleeding ~~would~~ is calculated to prevent apoplexy and palsy, in the former state of the pulse and the Dissician method of bleeding in its latter state. Where any doubt or fear exists of the safety of bleeding in both these cases, blood should be drawn from the head by leaches or Cups.

many instances in my patients by this remedy & I think I once saw a valuable life lost from my advice ~~when a young practitioner~~ to lose blood ~~being opposed~~ in this forming state of the disease being opposed by one of the oldest physicians in the city to whose judgment I yielded from his being his family physician, & of course ~~better~~ being better acquainted than I was with his habits & constitution. With the ~~this remedy~~ loss of blood should be united

2 Abstinence diet for a week or two, &

3 Two or three gentle purges. and

4 The removal of all its ~~remote~~ and exciting causes as far as they are in our power.

5 Wepfer recommends stripes upon the back in the forming state of apoplexy. ~~but~~ They would certainly produce a new

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action both in the body & mind, but I
are not sure this action would be of
a convulsive nature. It is most probable
it would not, unless the bloodvessels
had been previously emptied by depleting
remedies. —

II the Remedies proper during a paroxysm
of the disease should be

1 To clear the room in which we find
our patient, of all unnecessary Attendants.
The air which has been breathed is poison
to a person whose lungs are barely able
to cut from the common stimulus of the
Atmosphere. The next thing to be done
is 2 to ~~loosen~~ loosen all tight ligatures around
every part of the ~~to~~ body. The Collar shoulder

V. 3 all such of the remote and exciting causes of the disease as are in our power should be promptly removed.

be opened, the garters should be untied, & even the shoes or boots should be pulled off if there is any reason to believe they bind the feet and legs. The head and shoulders at the same time should be moderately elevated, but in such a manner as to form a right line with each other. While these steps are taking preparations should be made for lessening the quantity & pressure of the blood in the brain by means of

4 Bleeding. This remedy should be regulated by the state of the pulse, the habits of the patient & its exciting cause. A full pulse calls for copious bleeding. It will afford most relief when drawn from both arms at the same time, or from the jugular veins or ~~carotid~~ temporal arteries.

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a slow, and depressed pulse calls for the loss of blood, but in small quantities at first, and in larger quantities afterwards provided the pulse increased in frequency and fulness by means of the first bleedings. ~~The relief will be more certain~~ If it do not, local bleeding should be resorted to by means of cups, leeches, or what is better, because more prompt than either, scarifications upon the temples, behind the ears, and upon the back of the neck. The blood should always be drawn from the side opposite to that which is most affected, for dissections teach us that the seat of the disease is

V Apoplexy from Contusions requires the loss of more blood to cure it than from any other Cause.

always upon the side that discovers the least marks of disease. Remember Gent.^n that the success of this remedy depends very much upon the promptness with which it is applied, for an hour disorganizes more in this disease, than a day in a common fever, or a month in many chronic diseases. ~~The~~

5 The hair if thick should be thinned, or cut off in order to expose the head to the action of the cold air, or to the application of cold water, or ice in the manner formerly mentioned.

6 Vomits have been highly recommended by Dr Holbrizill in this disease. They are ~~perhaps~~ rather safe, only where ~~an~~ indigested alimentary matters or some offensive matter lodged in the stomach. When the patient

V B There is a remedy which it is said has sometimes done good in Apoplexy, and that is suffering a table spoonful of common Salt thrust into the mouth to dissolve in it. It may produce its salutary effects by creating a nauseous stimulus, but it most probably acts as a depleting remedy by inducing a plentiful discharge of saliva and mucus from the mouth & fauces. In bringing on this discharge we follow nature. The foaming at the mouth shows that she inclines to relieve herself in that way.

If as the bladder sometimes loses its power of discharging the Urine, and this liquor by stagnating becomes an additional irritant, it should when necessary be extracted by the Catheter.

14 is ~~also~~ unable to swallow, they may be con-
-veyed in a liquid form into the stomach
thro' the nose, by means of a Syringe, or
~~by means of a Injection or a Cannula~~
Directly into the stomach by means of a Canula
contrived for that purpose. a Vomiting
may be excited where this is objected to,
or cannot be performed, by tickling the
fauces with a feather, or by ~~touching it~~ irritating
the bottom of the stomach with it.
7 Active and warm acrid purges should be
conveyed into the stomach in the same way
that has been mentioned, and they should
be aided by the most ~~powerfull~~ stimu-
-lating injections rendered so by their
quality and quantity. It was remarkable
the febrile Apoplexy which prevailed in Paris
yielded to purges only. Bleeding had no
effect upon it. —

v there is often an absence of pulse, of Respiration, and of most of the signs of life.

I have said apoplexy is sometimes induced by causes that suddenly destroy the excitement of the brain, without ~~to~~ producing any mark of disease in it. These I said were chiefly lightning, violent shocks of electricity, the fumes of certain metals - certain poisons & odors, the smoke of tobacco, ~~and~~ fevers & the gapes, and violent emotions of the mind. In these cases apoplexy from all these causes requires remedies totally different from those which have been mentioned. They should be 1 copious and frequent affusions of cold water upon the head, and trunk of the body. This remedy has succeeded in many cases, and should never be omitted. It has been used with success likewise in the apo-plexy from drunkenness. Of this I have seen many instances when a boy in our city, ~~in the streets of~~

The efficacy of the cold water to the
bring in drunkenness is further proved by
a number of gentlemen who were
returning from dining on board of a
vessel at Baltimore, in a state of intoxication being
suddenly cured by the oversetting of the
boat near the shore. They were all
saved from drowning, & walked to their
homes in a sound state of mind & body.

15 ~~Philadelphia~~, it being customary at time to drag persons found drunk and asleep to the nearest pump and to pump cold water upon their heads. ~~They~~ In the course of a few minutes, they generally recovered & after ~~wards~~ rubbing their eyes & faces got up and walked away in a sound state of body and mind. V a

2nd ~~Remedy in the above~~ clap of remedies for Apoplexy from all the above causes are all those applications which are commonly employed in Asphixia for or recuscitating the body. They shall be mentioned hereafter. You will recollect the principle founded upon facts which was taken notice of in our Aperapeutics, and that is, that stimulants ~~of the~~ should not in the first instance be applied to the part affected, &

that the same stimulants ~~of the disease~~ that induce a disease, ~~not~~ will often cure it when applied to other parts of the body. An animal, it was said was recovered from apparent death from a stroke of Electricity, by the same remedy applied to another part of its body. In like manner in apoplexy from lightning ~~affected~~ affecting the head, shocks of electricity directed to the lungs, heart or bowels might probably cure. The same remark applied to all the other causes of apoplexy, which are capable of being employed as medicines. —

~~3 There is a remedy that has sometimes it is said done good in apoplexy~~

We return to the remedies for Apoplexy from Congestion of blood or Water in the brain. ~~The~~ After the reduction of the ~~by~~ action of the ~~blood~~ blood vessels by the remedies that

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have been mentioned, provided they have been necessary for that purpose, it is common to prescribe the following stimulants.

1 Blisters to the arms, legs, neck & head.

2 Cataplasms of mustard to the same parts of the body.

3 Strong Sternutatories in order to excite a discharge from the nose, or sneezing.

4 Acrid and stimulating Glysters consisting of ardent Spirits or Turpentine.

5 ~~The actual~~ the Shocks of Electricity.

6 Frictions to every part of the body.

7 Intense light.

8 Loud and acute Noises.

9 The actual Cautery to the neck or head.

~~Powerful as these~~

Powerful as these remedies appear to be, I have sorry to say they have seldom been

employed with success. Where depleting remedies fail of affording relief, it is always to be feared extravasation has taken place from a rupture of a blood vessel of the brain, in which case, a Cure is not to be expected.

The following are signs of an unfavorable issue of the Disease.

1 ~~When it comes~~ Its coming on without any premonitory symptoms. It shows a rupture of a blood vessel to have taken place.

2 It is generally fatal when it attacks Children suddenly. Impressions upon the brain in Children generally produce Convulsions, but where the brain does not recent in Convulsions Death is the usual Consequence of them. The apoplexy in Children is Oftener of a Chronic, than of an acute nature.

3 It is more fatal when it attacks young

v becomes intermitting after bleeding.

3 men than middle aged, or old people. The reason is, the disease in young men is generally induced by the rupture of a blood vessel. I have ~~seen of~~ never seen but one recovery from apoplexy in a ~~person~~ young man under 30 years of age.

4 It is generally fatal when one side is convulsed.

5 Few recover, who during the fit, move their hands to their heads.

6 A chilly fit after apoplexy from a contusion on the head, is for the most part a fatal sign.

7 A full, bounding, and a slow pulse are always alarming. It is still more so when it

8 a ~~white~~ pale face is more alarming than a face suffused with blood. It shows the congestion to be wholly absorbed by the brain in the former, and ~~this~~ to be diffused in

the latter Case. —

9 A foaming at the mouth is alarming.

10 The absence of a fever indicates great danger.

11 Difficult respiration is always a bad sign.

12 Apoplexy preceding a fever, Chronic head Ach and Apilepsy is generally fatal. —

The signs of a favorable issue of Apoplexy are.

1 General fever. It shows reaction to have taken place in the brain, and its determination into the blood Vessels. This general fever is most favorable when it is attended with a common febrile pulse.

2 ~~Sweats~~ moderate Sweats diffused all over the body.

3 It is attended with less danger ~~from~~ when it arises from fevers ~~there fore~~ and

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18 Drunkenness, than from any other of its causes. —

A stupor, drowsiness & defect of memory sometimes follow a recovery from apoplex-y. They generally yield to a seton, or caustic in the neck.

Interment should never take place for some days ~~too cold or moderate~~ when putrefaction can be prevented, after death from this disease. Lacutius mentions a case of spontaneous recupitation three days after the apparent extinction of life.

Horses are subject to apoplexy. It is called by the farriers the sleepy staggers, to distinguish it from what they call the mad staggers. In the former the horses fall down, — in the latter they run

against the sides of their stables, or a Wall or a fence and thereby often injure them=
=selves. It is supposed they are affected in this case with madness. It is more probably vertigo. —

III. We come now in the last place to men=
=tion the means of preventing the recurrence of apoplexy. — These should be

1 Temperance in ~~eating & drinking~~ the use of ~~but simple~~ ~~simple~~ food and liquors ~~consisting chiefly in food and drinks~~ ~~not Stimulating~~ moderately cordial, but not very nourishing.

An empty ~~stomach~~ and a full stomach should be avoided with equal care, for which reason all the meals should be taken at the same hours every day. ~~Two~~ Articles of Diet and Drinks which have been known to cause apoplexy, & to which the stomach has not been accustomed, should ~~be avoided~~ not be avoided

19 especially ~~at~~ in the evening at bedtime.
It has been remarked that apoplexies some-
times occur about Christmas. ~~the~~ It is
possible they may be induced by eating
mince pies which form the dessert of all
meals at that festive season. ~~a~~ ~~food~~ Radishes
cucumbers and even melons are often offen-
sive to the stomach and thro' it, to the whole
system the first time they are eaten every
year. It becomes invalids of all descriptions
to live upon good terms with their stomachs,
and more more than persons predisposed to
Apoplexy. —

2 <u>Exercise</u>. This should be regular ~~and~~ con-
stant and gentle. Gestation, or riding in
a carriage should be preferred to walking. I

have known and heard of many instances of persons falling down apopletic while walking, but I do not recollect ever to have heard of any one being seized with apoplexy while riding in a Carriage.

3 Drains from the head by setons in the neck, cauties behind the ears, or a perpetual blister to the left arm.

4 Keeping up a constant determination of blood and heat to the feet, by means of worsted stockings, thick shoes, or common fallcon-fined in a quilted bag, or plasters of olibanum, asafoetida, garlic, Burgundy pitch, or phoenicis wax. I have known obvious benefit from several of these applications to the feet in all the diseases of the head. They not only ~~attract~~ abstract excitement from it, but they keep up a constant warmth in the

feet, and thus obviate the Danger from cold feet.

5 By sleeping upon a hard bed, or matrass, & ~~abandoning all the remote & exciting causes~~ ~~avoid~~ alternately upon each side with the head and shoulders moderately elevated, and never under a great weight of bed cloaths. a counterpane of ~~to~~ eider down, or feathers ~~thro~~ which is both light and warm should always be preferred to blankets by persons predisposed to apoplexy. Sleeping with the neck bent after dinner should be carefully avoided.

6 Habitual evacuations, discharges & eruptions when suspended, or checked, should be restored. ~~The pals~~ Leeches should supply ~~and~~ the loss of blood from the hæmorrhoidal Vessels. The discharge of ~~Saliva~~ a preternatural quantity of Saliva by tobacco or Mercury should be excited by the same means when a tendency to Apoplexy ~~is~~ has been induced by the

sudden suppression of it. I have ~~heard~~ of its having been prevented in Scotland in an elderly gentleman who had left of chewing or smoking tobacco in order to make himself acceptable to a young lady whom he courted, by his resuming the use of it by the advice of Dr Hope. The late Dr Witherspoon was subject to ~~attacks of fainting~~ light attacks of apoplexy, which left him ~~soon~~ immediately after the return of some pimples and sores which had disappeared from his forehead.

7 The Constant use of a small quantity of garlic. It acts by its tonic power, and thus fortifies the brain against the disease.

8 never sleeping upon the back.

but ~~these~~ these are two forms of Cephalic diseases so nearly related to it in their causes, (though of a much milder nature) that I shall introduce them in this place. The first is ~~what I have~~ that degree of Vertigo in which the patient falls down, and loses the use of his limbs, but retains all the faculties of his mind. I have called it the Vertiginous Apoplexy. The second consists in a fullness in the blood vessels of the head, and a large suffusion of blood in the face, attended with difficult respiration and sometimes with a bleeding at the nose. ~~This~~ It might be called Facial Apoplexy. They both =

We have now gent.ly taken a view of the ~~first and~~ worst grades of apoplexy, ~~I have said there are several inferior grades of it~~ in which I include those cases that are not attended with any inability to swallow, nor with a suspension of the peristaltic motion of the bowels, ~~or~~ nor with the loss of vision or hearing. The next grades are the Vertiginous & facial both ~~of which~~ yield to the lips force of the Remedies that have been recommended for the ~~first~~ worst grades of apoplexy. ~~The other grade which we intended~~ Connected in its nature & causes with apoplexy is that disease which has been called Coma, Carus, Catophora & Lethargy. It consists in more profound and durable sleep that is natural, but

unaccompanied with any of the ~~common~~ other symptoms of apoplexy ~~of~~ the first grade. It often occurs in fevers. Dr Sydenham has described an Epidemic of this kind which continued for several weeks, and was relieved chiefly by lenient evacuations from the bowels. But it sometimes occurs from a lap force of the same causes which induce apoplexy. There are many curious records of its long duration ~~and~~ in our books of medicine as well as of its profound nature. Dr William mentions a case of it which lasted 26 days, ~~the same as~~ Dr. Oliver in the philosophical transactions ~~tel~~ describes a case in which the sleep continued from the 17th of August until the end of the following January. There is a record of a case of a woman that ~~which~~ occurred in Swoons in France in which the sleep was so

When ~~they~~ these remedies are not indicated, or when been employed without effect, recourse should be had to stimulants. These, should at first be of the most lenient nature. =

profound, that ~~neither~~ impressions made
her by pinching her flesh, running pins
in it to the bone, the stings of bees, and
even the wasing of Cannon ~~was~~ ~~not~~ did
not wake her. Her limbs during this time
had the stiffness of death. This woman
notwithstanding revived & recovered. It
would seem that ~~neither~~ disorganization
does not take place in these cases, & that
it the disease consists in a higher grade
of that healthy disease I formerly
supposed to take place in ~~the healthy~~ naturall
sleep. — The Remedies for Coma, or
Lethargy ~~have generally been~~ in its recent state should be & will signs
of congestion ~~should be~~
1 Bleeding, 2 purges, 3 Blisters to the neck &
head and 4 Stimulating Applications to the
feet, ~~and~~ but ~~they have~~ ~~frequently~~ not always ~~succeed~~

~~in causing it, probably because they were not accommodated to the state of excitability in the system. Instead of the early & indiscriminate use of these Remedies, I think it highly probable more bracing stimulants would be more useful.~~ Both analogy & facts support the propriety of this ~~opinion~~ advice. A whisper ~~will awaken~~ in the ear will awake a person in ordinary sleep, when loud talking, and even ~~the noise~~ a loud noise will not. Winslow recovered a person from a Coma only by gently rubbing the soles of his feet. Dr. Fodere relates a remarkable cure performed by Mr. Le-Dran upon a surgeon in Paris of the name of Chevalier by a ~~remedy of~~ singular remedy of apparently a feeble nature after all the common stimulants had

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3 has been used to no purpose. Mr Ledran knew that his patient was very fond of the game of piquet. He therefore called out in an ordinary tone of voice, Quatorze quinze & le point, common words in that game. ~~This pat~~ They instantly pene=trated his ears, and he was thereby awakened and cured. I shall conclude my remarks upon this disease by asking two questions.

1. What would be the effect of whispe=ring, or otherwise pronouncing popular and beloved names in the ears of patients in this disease? Recollect sensibility & irritability generally hinges longest in the ears, and that they are seldom sus=pended in common diseases. This is so generally admitted in France that absolution is sometimes given after the ~~apparent extinction of~~ supposed

extinction of life in every other part of the body. —

2 What would be the effect of giving patients in this disease a few cups of strong tea or Coffee, or a few drops of Laudanum all of which we know prevent sleep, and of course are calculated to remove it. I have no doubt but they would perfectly safe, provided the bloodvessels had been previously emptied, or were not in an active state. —